

We claim:

1. A method of ameliorating chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient comprising administering to the recipient in need of such treatment, in combination, a therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin and a therapeutically effective amount 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine.
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2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about seven and about 224 times the amount by mass of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine.
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3. The method according to claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 1 mg and about 16 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day.
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4. The method according to claim 3 wherein the dosing regime for cyclosporin is between about 7 and about 112 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.
5. The method according to claim 4 wherein the dosing regime for cyclosporin is about 5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day for about two weeks followed by about 5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about three times per week.
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6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the daily dose is divided into two equal daily doses.
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7. The method according to claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is between about 0.5 mg and about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.
- 30 8. The method according to claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

9. The method according to claim 7 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

5 10. The method according to claim 7 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodexyadenosine is about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about every three weeks.

10 11. The method according to claim 7 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1.5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about every three weeks.

15 12. The method according to claim 1 wherein the mode of administration of cyclosporin and 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is subcutaneously, orally, or intravenously.

13. A method of ameliorating chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient comprising administering to an allograft recipient a therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin and a therapeutically effective amount 2-clorodeoxyadenosine.

20 14. The method according to claim 12 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 2 and about 224 times the amount by weight of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine.

25 15. The method according to claim 13 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 1 mg and about 16 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day.

16. The method according to claim 13 wherein the dosing regime for cyclosporin is
30 between about 7 and about 112 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

17. The method according to claim 16 wherein the dosing regime for cyclosporin is about 5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day for about two weeks followed by about 5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about three times per week.

5 18. The method according to claim 17 wherein the daily dose is divided into two equal daily doses.

19. The method according to claim 13 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is between about 0.5 mg and about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient 10 body mass per week.

20. The method according to claim 13 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

15 21. The method according to claim 20 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

22. The method according to claim 20 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodexyadenosine is about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about three 20 weeks.

23. The method according to claim 20 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1.5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about every three weeks.

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24. The method according to claim 13 wherein the mode of administration of cyclosporin and 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is subcutaneously, orally, or intravenously.

25. A pharmaceutical composition suitable for treating chronic allograft rejection 30 comprising a therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin, a therapeutically effective

amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, adjuvant or carrier.

26. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the

5 therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 2 and about 224 times the amount by mass of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine.

27. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the

therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 1 mg and about 16 mg
10 per kilogram of recipient body mass per day.

28. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the

therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is between about 0.5 mg and about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

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29. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the

therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

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30. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the mode of administration of cyclosporin and 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is subcutaneously, orally, or intravenously.

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31. A method of preventing chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient comprising administering to the recipient the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25.

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32. A method of ameliorating chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient comprising administering to the recipient the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25.

33. A method of preventing arterial atherosclerosis comprising administering the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25.

34. The method according to claim 33 wherein the arterial atherosclerosis is
5 associated with chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient.

35. A method of preventing chronic allograft rejection in animal or human allograft
recipient comprising administering to the recipient an amount of cyclosporin and an
amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine sufficient to suppress the recipient's B-cell mediated
10 response to the allograft.

36. The method according to claim 35 wherein the transplanted organ is a heart and
the B-cell mediated response is one or a combination of mononuclear cell infiltration in
the myocardium, myocardial fibrosis, and intimal proliferation of smooth muscle cells.
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